

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #12, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1,641,200*

Individuals Displaced in South Sudan Since December 15, 2013

* Includes approximately 9,400 displaced persons in Abyei Area.

OCHA – September 18, 2015

194,575

Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases

UNMISS – September 28, 2015

763,700*

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries

*Includes an unconfirmed number of refugees, returnees, and nomads who have fled to Sudan

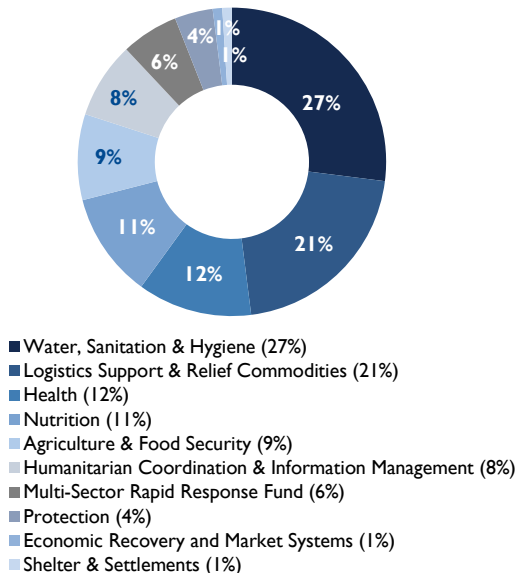
UNHCR – September 30, 2015

265,235

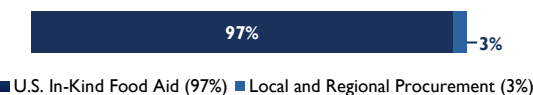
Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – September 30, 2015

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015



USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015



HIGHLIGHTS

- Conflict continues to hinder the delivery of humanitarian assistance
- USG announces additional \$80 million in emergency funding to South Sudan
- Relief organizations provide health assistance following Maridi oil tanker explosion

EMERGENCY FUNDING TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$110,027,073
USAID/FFP	\$337,888,890
State/PRM ³	\$141,539,335

\$589,455,298

TOTAL USAID AND STATE EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2015

\$1,323,435,057

TOTAL USAID AND STATE EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDAN CRISIS IN FY 2014 & 2015— INCLUDES FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On September 22, the U.S. Government (USG) announced a new contribution of more than \$80 million to address humanitarian needs resulting from the ongoing crisis in South Sudan. The announcement includes more than \$36 million in new USAID/OFDA funds and approximately \$44.3 million in new State/PRM funds. The recent contribution raises the USG's total contribution since the start of the crisis to more than \$1.3 billion.
- A September 16 fuel tanker explosion in Maridi town, Western Equatoria State, has resulted in an estimated 300 deaths and more than 100 injuries, according to local authorities and media. Humanitarian organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), and the South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC), are responding.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

ACCESS CONSTRAINTS, DISPLACEMENT, AND INSECURITY

- The humanitarian community has expressed concerns that ongoing insecurity, particularly in Unity and Upper Nile states, is hampering humanitarian response efforts, the UN reports. Humanitarian actors have continued to provide immediate life-saving services through mobile teams and air operations and are beginning efforts to re-establish a sustained presence in areas that humanitarian actors have been unable to access in recent months, according to the UN. Humanitarian access remains severely constrained and ad hoc in most conflict-affected locations. Bureaucratic constraints on relief agencies also continue to restrict humanitarian access across South Sudan. The humanitarian community continues to assess and address response gaps in the area to meet the needs of displaced and conflict-affected populations, the UN reports.
- Populations in need of humanitarian assistance include more than 2.4 million displaced people as of September 30, including 1.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and nearly 764,000 refugees from South Sudan that had fled to Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda. While additional vulnerable individuals continue to arrive at the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) protection of civilians (PoC) sites in South Sudan, UNMISS reports that an estimated 194,600 IDPs were sheltering at UNMISS PoC sites as of late September. Overall, the number of displaced people at UNMISS PoC sites has approximately doubled over the past year; an estimated 96,700 people were sheltering at UNMISS PoC sites as of late September 2014.
- Increasing criminality in Juba is endangering humanitarian staff and goods and compromising operational capacity. On September 16, the South Sudan NGO Forum released a statement strongly condemning the killing of an aid worker, in an armed robbery at his office compound—representing the 34th aid worker to lose their life since the start of the conflict—and reporting that 37 non-governmental organization (NGO) compound robberies had occurred during the preceding three months.

AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, AND NUTRITION

- The food security situation in South Sudan deteriorated during 2015 as conflict and displacement further disrupted livelihoods and planting and harvesting activities. In addition, trade networks and markets remained affected by insecurity. The number of acutely food insecure individuals reached a height of 4.6 million during the annual May–July lean season. In late June, USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) released an alert based on May surveys reporting that some households in the conflict-affected Greater Upper Nile region were facing Catastrophe—IPC 5—levels of food insecurity.⁴
- In FY 2015, USAID/FFP provided more than \$337.8 million in humanitarian funding to the UN World Food Program (WFP), the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and NGOs Action Against Hunger (AAH/USA) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to support critical food assistance and nutrition activities, including general food distributions, blanket supplementary feeding, locally and regionally produced foods, and the procurement of ready-to-use therapeutic foods.
- In FY 2015, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$11.6 million to deliver agriculture and food security assistance to populations in need in South Sudan.
- With approximately \$12 million in FY 2015 funding, USAID/OFDA-funded partners are addressing nutrition needs of vulnerable populations across South Sudan, particularly in conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas.

HEALTH AND WASH

- A September 16 fuel tanker explosion in Maridi town, Western Equatoria State, has resulted in an estimated 300 deaths and more than 100 injuries, according to local authorities and media. Humanitarian organizations, including ICRC, MSF, and SSRC, are responding to the incident by providing treatment for patients at the site of the explosion, as well as in Maridi town and at Juba Teaching Hospital in South Sudan’s capital city of Juba, and delivered approximately 11 metric tons (MT) of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies to Maridi Hospital. UNMISS provided evacuation support to transport patients from Maridi to Juba Teaching Hospital. The Health Cluster—the coordinating body for

⁴ The term Catastrophe—as opposed to Famine, also IPC 5—refers to an extreme lack of food at the household level even with full employment of coping strategies. In contrast, the term Famine applies in regards to a wider geographical location and is determined when more than 20 percent of households in an area are classified as IPC 5, when the global acute malnutrition (GAM) level exceeds 30 percent, and when the crude mortality rate exceeds two people per 10,000 persons per day.

humanitarian health activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—worked with the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) Ministry of Health (MoH) to prepare the Juba Teaching Hospital to receive the individuals evacuated to Juba for treatment. ICRC plans to continue providing emergency medical support for the injured through early October before transitioning the continued, longer-term care of burn victims to other health actors.

- Health actors reported 1,718 cholera cases—including 46 deaths—in Juba County, Central Equatoria State, and Bor County, Jonglei State, between the beginning of the outbreak in late May and September 4. The cholera outbreak case fatality rate reached a peak of 4 percent in mid-July and had declined to 2.7 percent as of early September, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO) and the GoRSS MoH. The recent decline in transmission and case fatality rate is due to effective preparedness and response efforts, as well as increased partner coordination, according to the co-coordinator of South Sudan's Health Cluster. Despite progress, challenges remain; health actors identified six new cholera cases in Juba County on September 4. Humanitarian actors continue to coordinate with the GoRSS MoH to support access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and cholera-related information in vulnerable communities.
- With \$7.9 million in USAID/OFDA support, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is providing essential water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and health services to vulnerable populations sheltering at the UNMISS PoC sites in Bentiu town, Unity, and Malakal town, Upper Nile. The assistance includes infrastructure support to improve water access and hygiene promotion activities.
- Through the IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF), USAID/OFDA also continues to address emergency WASH needs in South Sudan's Malakal PoC site. USAID/OFDA is supporting IOM to provide three months of WASH assistance in the PoC site, which was hosting approximately 48,900 people as of early September, according to UNMISS. With the support, IOM plans to improve access to latrines and bathing infrastructure.
- In FY 2015, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$31.5 million for WASH programs across South Sudan, aiming to reduce vulnerable populations' susceptibility to waterborne and communicable diseases. USAID/OFDA partners are addressing humanitarian WASH needs of vulnerable communities by increasing access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, conducting hygiene promotion campaigns, and assisting with the proper removal of solid waste.
- In FY 2015, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$15.4 million to implementing partners for health care activities in South Sudan. USAID/OFDA-funded activities are helping to reduce morbidity and mortality among conflict-affected, displaced, and other vulnerable populations by providing and increasing access to emergency health care services.

SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS

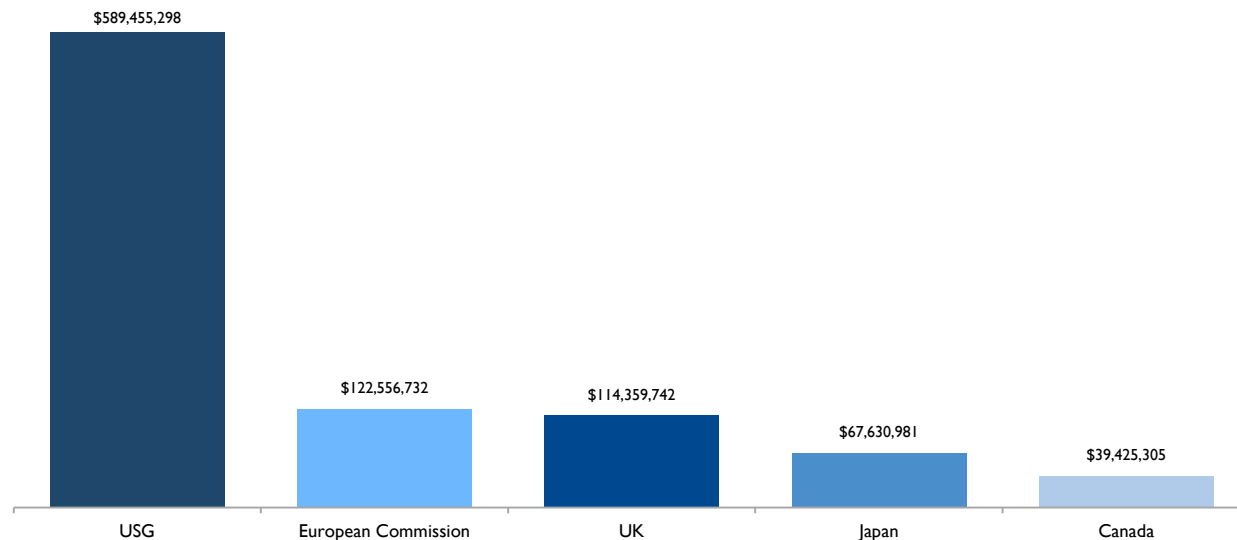
- Through the USAID/OFDA-funded, IOM-managed RRF, Mercy Corps is providing logistics support and relief commodities and shelter and settlements assistance to conflict-affected and displaced populations in the Nyal town, Unity, where nearly 80,000 IDPs are sheltering, according to the UN. With the more than \$97,000, Mercy Corps plans distribute emergency relief supplies and shelter materials to 3,000 vulnerable households in Nyal.
- With more than \$298,200 through the RRF, NGO the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) is providing camp management and design and protection assistance to vulnerable populations sheltering in the Bentiu and Malakal UNMISS PoC sites.
- In FY 2015, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$1.3 million to implementing partners for shelter and settlements assistance.

HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

- The 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for South Sudan requested \$1.6 billion to respond to humanitarian needs in Sudan. As of September 30, donors had contributed more than 50 percent of the total 2015 HRP request. The 2015 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan requested \$809.9 million. To date, donors have contributed \$140 million, or 17.3 percent of the total request. In addition to the USG, top donors to the crisis in South Sudan include the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the Government of the UK (GoUK) Department for International Development, the Government of Japan, and the Government of Canada.

2015 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of September 30, 2015. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and based on international commitments during the 2015 calendar year. USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the 2015 fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2014, and ends on September 30, 2015.

CONTEXT

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Government of Sudan and the southern-based Sudan People's Liberation Movement officially ended more than two decades of north-south conflict during which famine, fighting, and disease killed an estimated 2 million people and displaced at least 4.5 million others within Sudan.
- The GoRSS declared independence on July 9, 2011, after a January 9, 2011, referendum on self-determination stipulated in the CPA. Upon independence, USAID designated a new mission in Juba, the capital city of South Sudan.
- Insecurity, landmines, and limited transportation and communication infrastructure restrict humanitarian activities across South Sudan, hindering the delivery of critical assistance to populations in need, particularly in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states.
- On December 15, 2013, clashes erupted in the capital city, Juba, between factions within the GoRSS and quickly spread into a protracted national conflict with Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile representing the primary areas of fighting and displacement. Due to the unrest, the U.S. Embassy in Juba initially ordered the departure of non-emergency USG personnel from South Sudan. On December 20, 2013, USAID activated a DART, now based in Juba, to lead the USG response to the developing crisis in South Sudan. USAID also stood up a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) to support the DART.
- On October 7, 2014, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Charles H. Twining re-declared a disaster in South Sudan due to the humanitarian crisis caused by ongoing violent conflict, resultant displacement, restricted humanitarian access, and the disruption of trade, markets, and cultivation activities, which have significantly increased food insecurity and humanitarian needs.
- On August 26, 2015, GoRSS President Salva Kiir signed a peace agreement that the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-In Opposition and other stakeholders signed on August 17.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
AAH/USA	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$2,300,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Jonglei	\$2,355,000
Concern	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Unity	\$2,752,518
CRS	ERMS, WASH	Jonglei, Lakes	\$2,338,320
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$860,000
GOAL	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Nutrition, WASH	Abyei Area, Upper Nile	\$4,378,422
IMA World Health	Health, Nutrition	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,691,917
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Jonglei	\$3,391,948
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, WASH, Protection	Central Equatoria, Unity	\$4,136,545
Intersos	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection	Jonglei	\$750,000
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Rapid Response Fund (RRF), WASH	Abyei Area, Countrywide	\$17,900,000
Medair	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Unity, Upper Nile	\$4,393,777
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, WASH	Abyei Area, Unity	\$3,047,344
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
Oxfam/GB	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Jonglei	\$3,635,214
Relief International	Nutrition, WASH	Upper Nile	\$923,469
Samaritan's Purse	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	Unity	\$1,634,878
Solidarités	WASH	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$2,800,000
Tearfund	Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei	\$1,549,640
UN Food and Agriculture Organization	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$8,553,811
UNICEF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$750,000
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,000,000

WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$17,400,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	UNHAS	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, WASH	Upper Nile	\$2,499,516
World Relief International	Agriculture and Food Security	Unity	\$1,281,241
	Program Support		\$2,203,513
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$110,027,073

USAID/FFP ³			
AAH/USA	10 MT of Emergency Nutritional Supplements	Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap	\$280,000
CRS	15,720 MT of Food Assistance, Early Recovery Activities	Jonglei	\$54,100,000
CRS	Food Security and Livelihoods Support	Jonglei, Lakes	\$2,400,000
UNICEF	725 MT of Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$6,096,845
WFP	121,905 MT of Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$275,012,045
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$337,888,890

STATE/PRM			
ACTED	Protection	Upper Nile	\$789,940
DRC	Protection, Livelihoods	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$40,100,000
IMC	Health	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
IRC	Protection	Unity	\$1,500,000
LWF	Education, Protection	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
Medair	Health	Upper Nile	\$1,000,000
Mentor	Health	Upper Nile	\$599,706
PAE	WASH	Upper Nile	\$78,840
Save the Children	Protection, Livelihoods	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$90,300,000
World Vision	Protection, Livelihoods	Western Equatoria	\$1,170,849
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$141,539,335

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN	\$110,027,073
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN	\$337,888,890
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN	\$141,539,335
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2015	\$589,455,298

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2015.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for response efforts around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int